

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 24, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,120.

Go the Way Hendricks Goes!

As well as all who have looked into the railroad question thoroughly and understand most comprehensively that there is no route to

WASHINGTON

UPON THE OCCASION OF THE

Inaugural Ceremonies,

As well as at all times, which can compare with the

BALTIMORE & OHIO

It is the only direct line to Washington, and between Indianapolis and the National Capital it is

94 Miles Shorter and 6 Hours Quicker

Than the fastest train on any other line in existence, not excepting the limited trains of would-be rival routes on which extra charges are expected, and upon which the Inaugural round trip tickets at the low rates will not be accepted for passage. It is a fact very easily substantiated that on ALL LINES BUT B. & O. TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY ON SLOW TRAINS. Those who contemplate going to Washington other than via the B. & O. and take advantage of the low rate will do wisely to examine carefully and thus save much annoyance after starting. NO PRIVILEGED CLASSES, NO EXTRAS, NO EXCEPTIONS ON THE B. & O., which is making the unparalleled low rates of

Less Than One Fare for the Round Trip!

Threw open its entire schedule to the reduction, and not as upon other lines, stipulated that only slow trains were good enough for those who wanted to see the Inauguration of the first Democratic President in over a quarter of a century.

Trains on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad connect at Cincinnati, also trains on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad connect at Columbus with

THE B. & O. LIMITED TRAIN SYSTEM,

Which is beyond all dispute the most complete as it is unqualifiedly the fastest maintained upon any railroad on the Continent. The grand schedule is accomplished by long steady runs, making no minor stops and taking every advantage of the splendid series of track-improvements which were carried on all last summer,

ARRIVE WASHINGTON 1:15 P. M. and 7:00 P. M.

SOLID TRAINS THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS OF ANY CLASS, FROM CINCINNATI, EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. The matchless Limited Express Trains run always on great time and always via Washington. No demand as upon other lines of making up a special schedule for the Inauguration and thus disarranging usual every-day arrangements for trains running with consequent necessities.

THE B. & O. IS THE ONLY DIRECT LINE INTO WASHINGTON

In addition to the Limited trains, the B. & O. has other trains arriving at Washington at 6:00 A. M. and 7:20 A. M. The B. & O. is the Only Line Having Its OWN EXCLUSIVE DEPOT IN WASHINGTON, which is within a square of the Capitol, and it is the only road having different sets of tracks for its passenger business from different sections. This is a most important item for the consideration of THOSE WHO WANT TO REACH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL ON TIME. Passenger trains from the West over the B. & O. come in on entirely different tracks than those from the East and North, while on other lines all passenger trains from the West must meet those from the East and North forty odd miles east of Washington, and then all be massed together and join with the enormous traffic from the South in getting into one Depot in Washington. On the night of March 2d the 9:10 train from Columbus will run through via Grafton and arrive Washington next day at 1:15 p. m.

AVOID THE POSSIBILITIES OF DELAY AND GO B. & O.

Where there will be only the train of one line coming in upon different tracks, and where as much care will be taken to get patrons on trains homeward bound as to get their money at the start and let them get back as best they can, which must be the result when special schedules are gotten up.

Inaugural Excursion Tickets on Sale

February 28, March 1, 2 and 3, good to return leaving Washington any time on or before March 10.

THOSE DESIRING TO MAKE

A Trip to New York Before Returning Home

Can leave Washington at almost any hour during the day or evening, it being but a six or seven hour run to the Metropolis, with the same time for returning.

For tickets and full information call on Agents of the the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, also the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Chicago Railroad.

NO CULLED SEE!

Overstock sent to a Branch House.

Look at the following prices

Velvet Carpets from	90
5-Frame Body Brussels from	77c
Roxbury Tapestry from	60c
Extra Super Ingrain	50c

ALL SALES CASH.

W. H. ROLL,

30, 32 AND 34 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST.

COAL, COKE.

BRANHAM & CO.

Sell the City Gas COKE, always Dry and Clean, and All Kinds of COAL At Lowest Prices.

OFFICES--50 North Delaware, 140 South Alabama, and 458 East Ohio Streets. Telephone 444.

We have some choice bargains in Second-Hand Pianos. Among them are two Steinways, one Decker Bros' Parlor Grand, (been used but fourteen months) Guild and others. All of which we offer at very low figures. Call and see or write for full description.

Theo Pfafflin & Co.

62 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Knabe, Everett Pianos. Story & Clark and Mason & Hamlin Organs.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Lubin's, Colgate's, Lundborg's and Rickschick's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Perfumes and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters, Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES

FROM OVER THE SEA.

General Gordon's Letters Published--Further Examination of the Dynamiters Cunningham and Burton.

A Most Horrible and Disgraceful Attempt to Hang a Criminal--Other Interesting News.

SUDAN AFFAIRS.

General Gordon's Letter Begging, Pleading and Praying for Reinforcements.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A number of dispatches from General Gordon to the home government in regard to the situation at Khartoum previous to the surrender of the city are published. General Gordon declines to agree with the home authorities that the expedition under Lord Wolseley was for the purpose of rescuing him, but was, he says, "designed to rescue the garrison at Khartoum." On September 18 he wrote as follows:

"How many times have I written asking for reinforcements, but my letters have never been answered. The hearts of my gallant men are weary with this long waiting for assistance, and the failure to receive any words of encouragement which would lead them to expect help shortly. While you eat, drink and rest in good beds we are weary fighting."

It appears from a letter written December 14th that Gordon never said "I may hold out for years," as has been published, but, on the contrary, declared food scarce, and that he would be sent home at once.

The Egyptian blue book, issued to day, contains a letter sent by General Gordon to General Lord Wolseley in December. This says:

"I have five steamers and nine guns at Metemrah, waiting your order. I can hold out for forty days longer in this case, but that will be difficult. The loss of Colonel Stewart is terrible. I told him to give you all the information possible. He had my journal from January 1 to September 10. The Mahdi is eight miles from Khartoum. Semmar is all right. The garrison there are aware that you are coming. My journal from September 10 to date is on board one of the steamers, which you will find at Metemrah. I continue to have occasional fights with the Arabs. It is rumored that all Europeans with the Mahdi, including Sultan Bey and Semmar have become Mussulmans. 'Lupin Boy' has surrendered. I have sent out scores of messages in all directions during the last eight months. Do not send private letters to me. The ink is too great. Do not write me in cipher. I have none, and the Mahdi knows everything. Take the road from Ambuk to Metemrah. You need not fear the Mahdi. Both the Greek and Austrian Consuls are safe. The Mahdi has captured a letter from the King of Abyssinia to me. Your expedition, as I understand, is for the relief of the garrison at Khartoum, which I failed to accomplish. I decline to admit that it is for the rescue of me personally."

A letter from General Gordon, dated September 10, contains the following statement:

"We have sufficient money and provisions here at Khartoum to last four months. At the expiration of that period we shall be much embarrassed. At present there is no danger. The garrison at Ghabat and the people in that neighborhood are continually fighting, and the inhabitants are opposed to the false Mahdi. Although we wrote to you that it was impossible to send Colonel Stewart to Berber, on account of many things which have occurred here, we afterwards saw fit to send him together with the French and English Consuls in a small steamer to Dongola, to communicate with the British commander there concerning the Sudan. We detailed two large steamers to accompany them to Berber to keep the way clear for them to pass by Berber toward Dongola."

Stewart starts in two days. The reason for sending him is because you have been silent, and all this while you have neglected us. We have lost time without doing any good. If the troops beat us we shall be able to escape. When they reach Berber the inhabitants will return to their former allegiance. It is hoped you will listen to all Stewart tells you, and regard it seriously. Send the troops we have asked for without delay."

How many times have we written, asking for reinforcements, and calling your serious attention to the situation and our sufferings. The men's hearts have become weary with the delay, while you eat and drink and rest in good beds, and we and the soldiers and servants are watching night and day, trying to quell the movements of the Mahdi. Of course you take no interest in this rebellion. The serious consequences of which are the reverse of victories for you, but neglect thereof won't do."

General Gordon also instructed the messenger sent from Khartoum December 14 to deliver the following message to Lord Wolseley:

"Don't scatter your troops. Bring plenty of troops. The enemy is numerous. We still hold Omdurman. The Mahdi's lines are beyond Munda. The Mahdi's men are attacking Omdurman and disabled one of our steamers. We disabled one of their guns. Fighting was renewed on the south side three days later, but the rebels were again repulsed. Come quickly. Don't leave Berber in your rear, but keep the enemy in your front. Don't let rumors of your approach spread."

The letter from General Gordon, in which he declares his ability to hold out forty days, was dated November 18 1884.

The Role Not Noble.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The blue book concerning Egypt contains a telegram, sent in September, which gives a summary of the letters sent by General Gordon on various dates from April 21, to July 31, 1884. In these General Gordon says: "Let the relief expedition follow the right bank of the Nile from Wady Halfa to Berber, in the hope of surprising Berber. If you find it impossible to follow the Nile route, take the Massawah, Fankert, Kassala road. I would not leave Khartoum if I could."

On August 24, General Gordon wrote to the English naval commander at Massawah: "We have five months' provisions, and hope to get more. Our country's role has not been very noble in Egypt or the Sudan."

Buller Again Visited by Arabs.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Government has accepted the services of the sixty Newcastle engineer volunteers for the Sudan expedition.

The latest advices from the Sudan say the Arabs reappeared at Abu Klea on the night of the 19th inst., and were dispersed by a few rounds from General Buller's Gardner guns. This intelligence, which is conveyed in a dispatch mailed at Abu Klea February 23, contains a statement that the Arabs taken prisoner by General Buller state that El Mahdi has returned to Khartoum.

DYNAMITE EXAMINATION.

Further Evidence Accumulated Against Cunningham and Burton--Again Remanded.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The examination of Cunningham and Burton was resumed this morning at the Bow Street Police Court. Three constables were sworn in behalf of the prosecution. They testified they had seen

Cunningham in the Tower shortly before the explosion occurred. Constable Gallagher said he saw Cunningham enter the ticket office connected with the tower. Constable East testified that he saw Cunningham come from the ticket office and go in the direction of the White Tower, where the explosion took place. Constable Davidson saw Cunningham in the reception room of the White Tower a quarter of an hour before the explosion, along with other people. Cunningham was the last of the party to pass out of the room.

In addition to the guides and other papers found on Burton when arrested, there was found a copy of the newspaper Shamrock. Herbert George, twelve years of age, who was unable to appear at the former examination because of his injuries, took the witness stand. The little fellow had his hands in bandages and he still limped from an unhealed wound in the thigh. He testified that he was present in the Tower of London at the time of the explosion, and he received his injuries during the explosion.

Elizabeth Elliott testified that Burton rented a room from her from May to September, 1884, paying four shillings a week for it. He went to Paris on Whit Monday on a cheap trip advertised for the holidays. He returned the following Thursday, and said it was too expensive to remain in Paris. He left witness' house in September, and said he was going to America, where he said he was interested in the Presidential election. He wrote to witness the following December. The letter was dated in New York, December 7, and bore the New York postmark of December 9. He again called on witness on Christmas day. He then said he had just arrived from Liverpool on his way back from America.

Mr. Bainbridge, book-keeper for Hermann, the cabinetmaker, testified that Burton had worked in Hermann's place. He earned ten shillings between May 18 and May 24, 1884. After that date his name disappeared from the books and remained off till June 8, between which time and June 14 the prisoner earned fifteen shillings. His name then disappeared again and did not reappear until June 23, when it remained until June 28, during which time its owner earned thirteen shillings. He then left the shop and did not return until August 17, from which time he continued working there until September 16, when he left and remained away until January 12 last, when he came back and stayed until January 21.

Mr. Daltz, Hermann's foreman, testified that Burton worked from January 12 to January 21, 1885. Witness visited Burton's lodging on the 24 of February, and there saw a brown American trunk. Witness said: "Hello, have you got one of these American trunks?" Burton said "Yes." The prisoner on this occasion explained his absence from work by saying that he had been suffering from illness. "I considered Burton a slow, but good workman," said witness. "He was respectable and respectful. I would give him a good character."

The case was adjourned until Monday next at the request of Mr. Poland, the solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. Poland said that at the next hearing the Crown would produce an entire new branch of testimony against both Cunningham and Burton. The prosecution was gathering, he said, fresh evidence against the prisoners every day, and the police were kept busy investigating it.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Battering and Sticking Attempt to Hang a Murderer at Exeter, England.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The details of the futile attempts to hang Lee make a case the most horrible that ever disgraced a gibbet in England. At the first Lee was perfectly firm, and went to the scaffold undaunted. When the first attempt to hang him failed the prisoner's spirits returned unbroken, and he was led from under the gallows and walked back to his cell with a firm step. When first placed upon the trap he resigned himself completely, but firmly, into the hands of the executioners. He stood motionless during the preliminary proceeding, when the noose was placed and the spring about to be touched he made an apparent effort to adjust his body to the expected drop so death might be quick as possible, and when the click of the spring sounded he drew his breath as if he felt he was taking his last. When the murderer was made to realize that the gibbet had not done its work and he was not yet hanged, he appeared to start as if from a nightmare, but quickly recovered himself. The machinery was then carefully overhauled and the woodwork was found wet and swollen so that the trap refused to work. After being oiled and tried until it was thought to be all right, the prisoner was again brought forth. The same scene as before was enacted, and once again was the wretched man led away, and the trap a second time examined and oiled, and for the second time pronounced all right, and for the third time the prisoner took his stand upon the trap and the third time did the gibbet refuse to do its work.

The strain and suspense now overtaken Lee and he sank down in a swoon and had to be carried away from the place. No words can give an adequate idea of the painfulness of the scene. A kind of overpowering dizziness, like that of a superintending sense, to have got control of the Sheriff's officers. The gallows was deserted, and no one made any attempt to put it in working order. The man that was to have been hanged was limp, motionless and in a most pitiable condition, lying in his prison dazed and stupefied and physically exhausted. The Sheriff decided to abandon his task. He closed up the execution yard and went down to the postoffice and telegraphed to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Home Secretary, a full history of the horrible failure to execute Lee and asked for instructions what to do next.

It will be remembered that Lee, who was an ex-convict, obtained employment from Miss Keyes, as a valet, by means of forged letters of recommendation. Lee wished to marry Miss Keyes, who was an elderly lady of wealth. She refused to marry him, whereupon Lee assaulted, then killed her, and set fire to the house to cover his crime. The flames were soon extinguished by the night service, and the murderer shortly afterward captured hiding in the vicinity.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Lords Seem Anxious to Leave the Sudan Alone--Lord Derby Implored to Accept the Colonial Offers.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Lords this morning, Baron Wentworth, Liberal, gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Earl of Salisbury's motion concerning the government's Egyptian policy, to the effect that Her Majesty's forces should not occupy Sudan any longer than necessary, and that in the interests of Egypt and the British Empire it was undesirable to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising the right of selecting their own government.

The Earl of Carnarvon implored the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State, for the Colonies, to let nothing stand in the way of acceptance by the Government of the peace offers made by the colonies, and which would enable the colonies to act in the field in one body with the Queen's army. It would, continued the speaker, be a great step in the federation of the colonies.

Congo Conference.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Congo Conference held a four hours' session to day. Dr. Busch, German Under Secretary of State of the Foreign Department, presided. Short speeches were made by the delegates from America, England, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal. The speakers highly lauded the African International Association, and especially King Leopold, until recently President of the Association. Kasson, American Minister, withdrew his proposal to extend the neutrality beyond the Congo Basin. General Sanford, another American delegate, withdrew his Vivri Railway proposition, stating that he had advocated the scheme solely for the benefit of the African International Association. The friendly feeling evinced by the Powers, however, furnished every reasonable guarantee regarding communications on the Upper and Lower Congo. Perfect unanimity prevailed among the delegates regarding the text of the final act. Several additional amendments, proposed by Sir Edward Malet, were carried. The final act was then accepted. It only remains now for the final act to be printed on parchment for the signatures of delegates. The last session will probably be held Thursday. It is expected Bismarck will preside. The Powers not represented in the conference will be allowed to give their adhesion to the act if they so desire. Turkey is the only Power represented in the conference that now has no treaty with the African International Association.

Mrs. Lowell's Funeral.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The remains of Mrs. James Russell Lowell were interred at Kensal Green Cemetery to-day. The funeral was strictly private. Among those present were Secretary Hoppin of the American Legation, G. A. Smalley and wife, Lady Littleton, Mr. Stephens, editor of the Whitehall Review, Hon. Whitgrave Leake, and Henry James, the American novelist. Minister Lowell wept freely during the obsequies. The Prince of Wales sent a message of condolence. Premier Gladstone personally condoled with Lowell on Saturday. The casket was almost buried in wreaths received from friends and from members of the Diplomatic Corps and the American residents in London.

Russia's Designs on Afghanistan.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch just received from Cabul says that no little uneasiness prevails in Government circles here because of the remarkable numbers of Russians pouring into the Afghanistan capital, ostensibly as travelers. It is the general belief of the natives that the alleged Russian travelers are military men, and that their visits are connected with the rumored scheme of Russia for the annexation of Afghanistan.

Reason of Tolstoy's Resignation.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is reported that, in realization of Count Tolstoy's offer to resign, M. De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, is abrogating many harsh and arbitrary decrees issued by Count Tolstoy in his efforts to suppress strikes among agricultural and industrial laborers throughout Russia. These strikes recently assumed alarming proportions, and Count Tolstoy endeavored to suppress them by force. De Giers has insisted on more moderate treatment.

Appeal Refused.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The Court of Queen's Bench of Ireland has refused the appeal of William O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, for a new trial in the case of libel won against him by Crown Solicitor Bolton. The court took occasion to strongly uphold the verdict against O'Brien.

Recognized at Last.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23.—The Belgian Government has formally recognized the African International Association.

Anarchists' Meeting.

GENEVA, Feb. 23.—The society to propagate anarchism holds a meeting to-morrow. The programme will include a discussion of "The Crisis," and the question, "Shall We Have Anything to Eat To-morrow?" The situation in Germany will also be considered.

The War Subscription.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 23.—The popular fund for the equipment of the New South Wales Sudan expedition exceeds \$150,000. An enthusiastic meeting was held to-day for the purpose of taking steps to urge the home Government to hasten the dispatch of the contingent to the front. Eight thousand persons were at the meeting.

The Mails Delivered Intact.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The owners of the White Star Line steamer Celtic at Liverpool say, in relation to the cutting open of the mail bags on the voyage from New York, that the mails were delivered intact. A dispatch says the bag had been tampered with, but none of its contents taken.

A Wicked Canard.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The owners of the steamship Lydian Monarch, which was being used to transport troops to Egypt, pronounce the reported sinking of that vessel in the St. George Channel a wicked canard, and threaten to prosecute the author.

Appeal for Aid.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Lord Mayor has issued an appeal to the public for funds to assist a large number of people in London who have been thrown out of work because of the depression in trade and are in destitute circumstances.

An American Treaty Rejected.

BERNE, Feb. 23.—The Bundesrath has rejected the naturalization treaty with the United States.